DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NATIONAL FREESOIL CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF

JOHN P. HALE, OF N.H., FOR PRESIDENT,

Geo. W. Julien, of Ia., for Vice President.

THE FREE SOIL CREED AND PLATFORM.

SPEECHES OF GERRIT SMITH, J. R. GIDDINGS, AND OTHERS, &c., &o., &o.

Pirrasung, August 12, 1852. The Convention met at nine o'clock, at Lafayette

Hall. None but delegates were admitted. The proceedings were commenced by prayer, by Rev.

and approved.
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. The first business in order being the appointment of a

lowing members appointed:

Dr. W. H. Brishane, Ol.

G. G. Feng, N. H.,

Enemy Wilson, Mass.,

Jan. Hocher. Conn.,

James M. H. Dow, R. I.,

E. D. Barber, Ve.,

Charles a. Wheathan, N. Y.,

Alox Black, N. J.,

Wm. Chandler. Del.,

Wm. Chandler, Del.,

Wm. B. Thomae, Pa.,

Mr. Tarran, from the Committee on Mode of Voting reported a resolution, that in voting for President and Vice President, or platform, the delegate or delegates from each State shall cast the full electoral vote through their chairman, but that when delegations differ, the shairmen shall declare the proportion, and not give the vote of the majority as a whole.

operate in case of a State that has but one delegate? Mr. Standing, of Ohio, moved that the report of the

A vote by States was called. The CHAIR decided the call for a vote by States out of

The decision of the chair was appealed from, but was

This is a test question between the friends of Hale and Chase, and the following was the result :- ayes 143, navs 179; the Eastern and Middle States voting may, and the Western, aye. The report of the committee was the

THE FREE SOIL PLATFORM. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS Chairman of the Committee on Platform, made the following

Platform, made the following

Having assembled in National Convention, as the deleated of the free demicracy of the United States, united face of the free demicracy of the United States, united face common resolve to maintain rights against wrongs of freedom against slavery—coulding in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of American people—putting our trust in Ged for the imph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in endeavours to advance it—we now submit, for the bid juogament of all men, the following declaration of tiples and measures:

"St.—That governments, deriving their just powers the consent of the governed are instituted among to secure to all those institutes with which they sewed by their Greator, and of which none can be in by valid legislatum, except for crime.

"In that the true mission of democracy is to be the institute of the propole, the sovereignty of castes, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the institution, of the fundamental principles of equal is strict justice, and economical administration.

If all the freederal government is one of limited ers, derived solely from the constitution, and the also of power therein ought to be strictly construed by the departments and agents of the government; and la lacape dient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

Fourth,—that the early bistory of the government

is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful con-tutional powers.

Fourth.—That the early history of the government clearly shows the settled policy to have been not to ex-tend, nationalize, and encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the government ought, forthwith to return.

and discourage slaver; ; and to this policy, waich should never have been departed from, the government ought, forthwith, to return.

Fifth.—That the constitution of the United States, ordaned to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly deduces to the general government any power to deprive any person of life. Pherty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore the government having an more power to establish davery toan to establish momeraty should at once preced to relieve itself from all responsibilities for the extension of slavery, wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its excension.

Sixth.—That to the possevering and importunate demands of the slave power for more slave States, new slave tearlitories, and the nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extraducen of slaver, our distinct and final answer is—No more slave States, no slave tearlitories, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extraducen of slaves.

Severth.—That the note of Congress, known as the Compromise measures of 1860—oy making the admission of a soverigh state contingent upon the adoption of other measures, chemanded by the special interest of slavery—by their forms—on to guarantee freedom in free territories—by their attempt to impose disconstitutional limitations of the power of Congress and the people to samil new Educes—by their provinces for the assumption of five millions of the state set of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more and the cossion of a large territory to the same State under monace, as an inducement to the reinquishment of a groundless ciann—and by their invasion of the source, and for the payment of five millions more and the cossion of a same inducement to the reinquishment of the people, through the enactimatis of an unjust oppressive, and more and the cossion of a semination of which there are claimed to be an adjustment.

ot. hth.—That no permanent settlement of the slavery lon can be looked for except in the practical recognition the truth that slavery is sectional, and freedom as —by the total separation of the general gove norm slavery, and the exercise of its legitlance and itutional influence on the side of freedom, and oy go to the States the whole subject of slavery, and tradition of logitives from service.

4.6.—That is due regard for the featend constitution was definitely and tradition and the states.

3.—That a due regard for the federal constitution mel administrative poincy demands that the funds emeral government be kept separate from bank-itutions—that ocean and minut postage should be to the lower possible point—that no more revealed be raised than a required to defray the sanctly ry expenses of the public service, and to pay off the debt, and that the power and parronage of the ment should be diminished, by the aboutton of all the contract of the public services, and by the sanction. at should be diminished, by the apolition of all ry offices, saidries, and privileges, and by the young of all civil officers in the service red states, so far as may be consistent with the de efficient transaction of the public business. That the river and harbor improvements,

the people, and should not be sold to individuals and to corporations, but should be held as a ust for the beneat of the people, and should be in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless

d in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless a teenth.—That every nation has a clear right to rebange its own government, and to administer a concerns, in such manner as may best seeder the end promote the happiness of the people, and fonterference with that right is a dangerous violation law of nations, against which they should protest, deavor, by all proper means to prevent; and espens it the daty of the American government, represent the chief republic of the world, to protest against, all proper means to prevent the laterwinton of and emperors against autions seeking to establish marless republican or constitutional governments, recently.—That clavery is a sin against God and a against man, the enormity of which no law nor can senction or mitigate, and that Christiapity and mity alike domand its aboution of the common law, spirit of Christianity and to the centiments of the dworld—we, therefore, deep its binding force the American people, and demand its immediate and repeal

the smicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration

Twentieth —That the free democratic party is not organized to aid either the whig or the democratic wing of the great slave compremise party of the attom but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and resouncing both as hopelessly corrupt, and atterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the free democracy is to take possession of the federal government and administer is for the netter protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

Twenty-first.—That we in cribe on our banner free soil, free speech, fire labor and free men, and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

The last three resolutions were received with immense

The last three resolutions were received with immense cheering. The report was accepted, and its adoption

also submitted a report, as a substitute for a report of

the majority, as follows :-

the majority, as follows:—

Resolved, Inasmuch as long continued servility to the lave power has at last become so boundless and shame less as uttenty to forbid all hope of reformation of the reat political powers we are compelled to organize a new, independent and firm publical party.

Second—Whereas in semuch as it will doubtless prove itself to be emphatically and permanently democracic it is desirable that the new party should indicate its characteristic principles by its name; therefore Resolved, that for this purpose, and also to distinguish it from the sham democracy called the democratic party, we give our new party the name of the Democratic League.

Third—That our new party, inasmuch as named, will be to an importial and full realization of the idea of a just civil government—will faithfully endeavor, to the extent of its jurisdiction and power, to protect all persons, irrespective of sex or color, in the enjoyment of their political rights.

Fourth—That nos only do we condemn and translets.

irrispective of sex or color, in the enjoyment irrispective of sex or color, in the enjoyment ilitical rights.

Fourth—That not only do we condemn and trample upon the enactment called the Fugitive Siave law, and upon every other enactment for stavery, but we hold all forms of purcy, and especially the most atroclous and abominable one of slavery, to be entirely incapable of legislation.

upon every other emeriment for stavery but we hold all forms of piracy, and especially the most atrocious and abominable one of slavery, to be entirely incapatic of legislation.

Fifth—That, inasmuch as all the nations and races of men contain but one brotherhood, we offer our fraternal sympathies to the oppressed, not only in our own land, but of every other land—to those for whom Kossuth so elequently pleaded as well as to the American slave Sixth—That we should rejuice to have democratic leagues organized in overy part of the world, to co-operate with our own democratic league, in hastening the blessed stay when there shall no longer be any tyrainy to be executed, nor any tictums of tyrainy to be plued. Seventh—That free access to pablic lands is one of the righteous measures called for by the great and good cause of inde reform a reformation which justly claims that right to the soil is the right of all men.

Eighth—That the democratic principle demands that postmasters be elected by the people.

Ninth—That the reduction of postage, both by land and rea, to the lowest rates at which it can possibly be afforded, would add morally to the public intelligence and to that public's happiness.

Tenth—That for the tederal government to tax commerce, and at the same time to neglect the condition of harbors and rivers connected with State commerce, is neither wise nor honest.

Eleventh—That no civil government which permits dram shops to multiply paupers and madmen, protects its subjects to the extent to which it is bound to protect them.

PROPOSITION TO BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT REFECTED.

A motion was made that both reports be laid on the table till a great proper and printed, and that the Conven-

A motion was made that both reports be laid on the table till the afternoon and printed, and that the Conven-Various delegates hoped that the resolutions would now be adopted—that they should have a platform before the

Mr. Fosten, of Pa., author of the resolution, withdraw the last clause of the resolution relative to proceeding to

The resolution was then rejected and the question re-

curred on the substitution of the minority report. SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH, GERRIT SMITH then addressed the Convention as follows .- My fellow countrymen-For a very long time I have been able to realize but very little hopes that this superlatively guilty nation can be saved. Its this superlatively guilty nation can be saved. Its salvation is well nigh impossible. Perhaps other nations have been guilty of as high crimes, but they do not commit them in the name of republicans and Christianity. If the condition of this nation be hopeless for any reason, it is hopeless for the reason that it is a republican form of civil government, and a Christian form of religion, that are prostituted to the jurposes of oppression. Were the structure of our government despetic, or our system of religion heathen, there might be hope of regenerating and saving this nation by republicanizing her politics and Christianizing her religion, but since it is the greatest of all political lights and the greatest of all religious lights that this nation has converted into darkness, what is her hope? As the unequalied tight in the formament occame darkness, low great is that darkness. But I am not disposed to despair of my country, and I am unwilling to distrust the mery of God. I came to the Gonvention with the present that the control of the c

morning EDITION ----FRIL

slavery man would recognise such a law? (Cries of "None.") They would all seout the idea I say that slavery can no more be legalized than murder itself (Applause) There is not so much objection to legalize murder as slavery. Surferd being only one of the elements in the inf-rust compound of slavery Whore is the pasent that could not rather see his child murdered than a slave. Slavery is a matchiese tiving horror, but the grave is a place of peace. There the wicked cases from troubling, and the weavy are at readther produced the managed and the slave is free from his master. Never can murder be brought in comparison with the unmitigated horriers of slavery. I hear some anti-slavery men say that the law must be repected and that they cannot offer it shysical resistance. On how the grieves my heart. I can bear to hear M. Garrhon preach non resistant in every thing. The great mass of anti-slavery men who say that the Fugitive Stave law ought not to be resisted by physical force, would resist it to death if concided aga sat themselves (b), how dishouest is this, and how such dishonerty must affect the bears of our beloved brethren. Thus confidence in this must be descroyed or they must sink then if septied to ourselves they must hate us; but if they regard this distinction as right, the very conviction must sink them in short own exteem. It is had for them that they should hate as for then we can no longer be useful to them; but it is worse for thom to free that they are segrated. The greand obstacle in the way of the smi- craition of the cohored cases and if they were what they ought to be, their common the same contribute to perpetune shavery, as her they are segrated. The greand obstacle in the way of the smi- craition of the cohored case and if they were what they ought to be, their common the same factor of the clavery class be embedded and shelided under the forms of law, so long will see fall to ex-ret an influence upon the slavery, as he was a specific to be a constitution distrates

man into a thing: Anere are come uning.

be made legal.

Mr. Beorse, of Wisconsin—The denial of the right of free speech is an illustration.

Mr. Saurin—I thank my friend for the illustration. We have be h been taught in the same school of the old.

Mr Smith—I thank my friend for the illustration We have be h been taught in the same school of the old liberty party.

Delegate—Would you resist with carnal weapons?

Bir. Smith—I would commend to every man the use of the weapons that suit his taste. To one, the toague or pen—to another the sword or the gun. (Laughter and applause.) Withdraw the legal shield from traffic in intexesting drink and the traffic in human fiesh, and make them both infamous, outlawed, and they will both quickly perish. (Applause.)

Dr Young—He has certainly a right to prohibit a man from drinking what he pleases.

Mr Smith—Hele is another question. And perhaps you will be astonished if I told you that civil government has no right to interfere with individuals at all. All I want from civil government is, its protection from madmen and paupers; and what I require, is to strip the two ferms of atrocious and estante piracy of their legality I want all tocome up to the Jerry lovel. Does not the colored man regard us as hypocrites may. Athelis if he sees us give up the sacred sanction of law to such an abomination as American slavery? If he saw an event of this kind, he would be prepared for it; but that such devilism should be recegnized by his friends, is too much for him. I want you all, therefore, on the Jerry platform—the Christians platform. (Applause)

Several Voices—"Lots of us are on that platform."

F.Mr. Smith—I remarked on fir t rising that if I see this convertion taking in the interests of all the men, and all the women two of both sexes, and both colors—then I would hope that the blessing of God would descend upon our efforts, and thus make them pro-per. The slave holders would respect you, and you would send such a quaking through the South as was never felt in the South before; and the result bedoen would respect you, and you would send such a quaking through the South as was never felt in the south before; and the result would be that the had never been convened. Goe may have forgiven and wisked at our errors in the begin port You must be united not on expedience, but on highly eternal principle. Then would many converts come to us from the two parties, and parties themselves be brought into the commanding presence of a principle, and stand appalled, and the blessing of God would come

[The cheering was loud and prolonged at the close of this sprech and it was evident that Mr. Smith and his sentiments were highly popular with the majority of the audience. He has a fine commanding person, and deep, and white trousers-just the same as Fred Douglass.]

MR. JOSHUA R GIDDINGS then rose to reply. He commenced by eulogizing Mr. Smith, and expressing the highest admiration for him. He said he had long revered and respected that noble man for his enterprise in the cause of humanity. The tone of our friend in the beginning of his speech was too desponding. He had resided too long in the State of New York among its vices and politicians. He does not know the feeling in western hearts. Talk of despair to the free sollers of Ohio and Marsachusetts, and they do not know what you mean. Why tenr away from our hearts the hope which clusters mound it, and animates us to persevere? I am an old man. Age has left his marks upon my head; but I hope to live to see this government purified and cleaned of slavery (applause). My triend breathes a different of no phere in New York, and that accounts for his despendency. I don't think he will live to redeem the State, but certainly he can never redeem it by encouraging despair in the triends of freedom and fostering hope on its enamies. He speaks of our coming out from the two parties, does he forget that on the Buffaio platferm we came out from the parties and hid the foundation of future operations. Since that time we have sent thirty representatives to Congress and we have been every day taking deeper hold, till now the slaveholders are trembling (Applause.) Will my friends despair? God forgive bis want of faith. Here we stand, relying upon eternal truth—marching forward—converse and to loop our control of the outer of the consucer—till the whole mation is cause of humanity. The tone of our friend in the begin-

progress of liberty. Bly friend has talked much of a new party, as if coming out from the old I call upon the Secretary to red the resolution of the majority on that point.

The eceretary here read the resolution of the majority, which declares that the free democratic party is not organized to aid either the whig or democratic wing of the great slave compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both.

Mr Genenos continued—I have nothing, therefore, to do but to thank the gentleman for his argument of favor of the majority. It is what you feel and I feel, I regard both the parties as hopelessly corrupt, and I recudiate all associations with them who stand on such platform as were set at the two National Conventions. Now we all stand together, Mr Smith stands on our platform, which is so high that if he jumps off. I fear the propincy of my friend from New York will be realized—that he will break his neck. The rext point is, that we ought to resist the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. G. here called for the realing of the reportution of the majority on that point, and after it was read proceeded to say the minority report has consistent or at least come things that we don't want, or at least come things that we don't want. Before longly have not shrunk from saying that these who siew Gorruch were the most efficient emporters of the constitution (Applause.) I have san that once—I say it not be ought to receiled that they have wives and children to whom their lives are valuable, and that if they resist the Uniced States authorities and kill any of them in the meantime, it would be murded in the ege of the law, and they would be hanged. We can tailout to lose antistavery friends in that way with regard to myself I preach as my friend preactes, and I have slided as many Jerries' to cappe and will all as many as he ever did or ever will. I armed a lave to the pursuer and teld thus to shoot him if he attempted to issue him The slave catcher an easy. My friend Smith wants me to be hanged in the gallows, and they could be l

law: I am a Webster man. (Roers of laughter.) Dr. All-D said: "You are a prescher of the geoped!" 'Yan." And you would send back your friend to slavery?" "I must obey the law" "Would you send back to chains, and whips, and slavery any per on made in the image of Ged?" 'I am a Webster man " (Great laughter.) 'Then I would not hear you." concluded Judge Allen. (Applaine.) It is to save a cleryman of the same faith as my friend. Smith from preaching such decrines, that I wash to see the law repeated, in order to give him no chance, but to come to the question. What is a legalization of slavery? The distinction made by my friend is all technical and is not worthy of deliberation. What is a legalization of the slavery? The men out of every eleven you meet will tell you that any State may have a lew depriving the slave of the right of self defects, and if he resists he is a murderer. Mr. G. then adverted to the case of a negro girl, who, to save her honor for a violation, slew the villain who assailed her but she was sentenced to be hanged, and only excepted by the cle mercy of the governor. The fugitive slave law is therefore a law, though those who exceeds it are not relieved from 1's guilt. The ouly difference between my friend Smith and me is, that he insists our platform shall go out in language that will be misundertood which I want it in plain language. In the name of bumnerly don't expose your public men at Washing too to be assailed for those abstractions. Don't let me have piled upon me the defence of your public men at Washing too to be assailed for those abstractions. Don't let me have piled upon me the declace of your public men at Washing too to be assailed for those abstractions. Don't let me have piled upon me the declace of your public men at Washing. The whole anti-slavery sentiment of the West. He called on a failure, a white man who intrincibline to leep remark ing. "I have but one bed.—I hope you have no objection to color, I have none." (Great laughter.) My friend says be takes the position as b

[It was evident that this speech had removed to a great extent the impression made by the previous The committee then adjourned to halfpast two o'clock.

Mr. Payne, of Wiscopein, proceeded to sustain the minority eport, asserting that they had gone backward instead of forward, since 1848; that the Fugitive Slave law had been enacted since then, and sustained by the

A Massachusetts Delegare remarked that they had gone forward, as the Fugitive Slave law was so odious that it would fall, and the law of 1796 fall with it. Mr Payne proceeded, at great length, to reply to Mr.

filends of the tworeports. A little concession made on the right and left, he thought, would make all right. He proposed the following as a substitute for the fourth resolution, and promised, on the part of Gerrit Smith and his friends, a cordial support of the platform, if it should be adopted:—

resolution, and promised, on the part of Gerrit Smith and his filends, a cordial support of the platform, if it should be adopted:—

Resolved, That, as by the Constitution, "the citizens of each state shall be onticled to all privileges and immunities of citaces in the several States," the practice of imprisoring colored seamen of other State, while the vessels to which they belong be in bort, and refusing the exercise of the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and as favalous of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly isconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

Mr. Tarran also asked that the following resolution be nedded to the platform:—

Received, That, as american slavery is as in to God, and a crime against man, it is in the highest sense invalid, fillegal, not law, either divine or human; and is, therefore, utterly void and of no force before God and man.

Mr. Giddings on behalf of the Committee, accepted the proposed amendments.

Mr. Tarran remarked that he would vote for the platform if so amended; but that it contained certain minon matters that he did not approve of.

Mr. Hander, of Connecticut, must object to following the example of political parties, to compromise away their principles; and moved that the report be re-committed to the committee.

Dr Shaschass stated that he had not been consulted as to accepting these amendments, nor had any other of the Southern delegates, on a matter of such vital importance to the South, and therefore seconded the motion to recembrit.

Mr. Adosts. Of Mass., could well perceive that this

Mr. Abasts of Mass., could well perceive that this was a matter of which Dr. Snedgrass, as well as other delegates from the South, must feel it their duty to watch closely. He also warned the Convention, that every mevement we made towards resistance, by violence, would check the anti-slavery movement in every Southern State, and throw them from the footbold their principles had there gained. If the principles of the minerity resolutions were adopted, our Southern friends would be conspelled to go home and meet their follow citizens whom they had here preclaimed pirates. The amendments proposed the did not, however think would be objectionable to the South, and he therefore proposed that they be adopted, and that we ed that they be adopted and that

meet their fellow citizens whom they had here proclaimof pirates. The amendments proposed he did not, however think would be objectionable to the South, and he
therefore proposed that they be adopted and that we
proceed to close our business.

Mr. Esconarass stated that as much as he respected the
gentlemen from New York, (Smith and Tappan), and he
estermed them as having led the way to this, our own
enancipation as well as for havine done so much for the
colored constituency, he could not consent even to obtain their co operation to join here in proclaiming that
slavely cannot be legalized as d-clared in the amendment. He asked them to place nothing on their plattorm that he would have to protest against at home.

Mr. Cerex, of Kry, could not agree with the gentlemen from Maryland.

Mr. Bert, ef Virginia, also dissented, declaring that
he went for liberty or death.

Mr. Leve of Kennucky, believed that anti-lavery men
in his state were ready to adopt the substitutes propeed, and stand by them.

General Savin withdrew his inductive report.

A motion was made to refer the platform resolutions to

Mr. Giddings, with instructions to report them, with Mr.

Mr. Tappan's amendment incorporated.

Mr. Chara, of Menighan, moved that Mr. Giddings be
inspited to strike the words and human' out of the
substitute proposed by Mr. Tappan, as it was preposterous to say that slavery did not exist by humaniaw.

Mr. Lovazov, of Rilmols, doctared the substitute
tropped was monsense, and wanted to see the
original resolutions adopted.

Saviny and the substitute
tropped was nonsense, and wanted to see the
original resolutions adopted.

Mr. What was the use of declaring that it does
not lie was not willing to make fools of ourselves,
to pain a fiw words. He was "cd of being entechised
every tour years by Mr. Smith, of New York to know
whether he had quitted the ole parties whith the new
horizon this time he will ask us to go with him on
his notions about women, and declare them to be menared no mistake. He will ask w

hir Samu asked that a vote be taken on his selective pet.

A Decrease from Michigan asked that Mr. Smith be requested to witheraw it.

A motion was then made and carried that the minority report be laid on the table.

Mr. Boom, of Mich, offered a resolution declaring that all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil—living and dying—at their berth and their death; that those who opposed this doctrine would bettle up God's sunshine for speculation.

Humbrogary, and nonsense."

who opposed this doctrine would bottle up God's sunshine for spacelation.

Syntal Detroares—'Humbuggery, and nonsense.''
[The convention was threen into great excitement.]

Mr. Sistoron, of Penn. looked upon this subject as the intering wedge to the distruction of slavery.

Mr. Sistoron of Ind. said that no man could sell the coll. He could sell bis improvements, but not the soit. Government claimed the soil, but government has no right over the soil but to protect those that are living in it.

Mr. Buight, of Massachusetts, hoped the resolution went pers.

The balloting then proceeded, and resulted as follows: | Y. P. Haie. | 102 | Charles Durkee | 1 | 102 | Charles Durkee | 1 | Thomas it Renton | 1 | Salmon P. Chase | 5 | Chilips | 5 |

C. M. Clay...
Jnc. M. Collins...
George H. Evans...
Meryland voted for Lewis: Pensylvania for Lewis
Virginia 15 for Giddings; New York 3 for Evans. 3 for
Collins. I for Durkes. I for Lewis. 17 for Julian; Ken
tucky II for Julian, and I for Lewis.

Mer Li wis addressed the convantion, asking his friends
the permission to withdraw his meme. He spoke warmly
in prace of Indians, and withdrawing moved
that the convention unanimously nominate George W.
Julian of Indiana fogathe Vice Presidency.
Several Chio delegates objected, whilst others refused
to force Mir. Lewis on the convention
Mr. Hardiso, of Ind., stated that the first choice of
Indiana was Samuel Lewis but as that good man was
for Julian. Indiana accepted the high honor proposed to
be tendered her.

The second builtot then commenced, and Geo. W. Ju
lish of Indiana, was unanimonaly nominated for Vice
President, with the exception of sixteen votes from
Pennsylvania, and four from New York, for Lewis.

The monication was declared unanimous.

A most on to appoint a committee to inform the nominees, was rejected.

A mass raiffication meeting was called for to-night at
the rear of the American Hotel, and the Convention adjourned to meet at eight o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hail,
to close up important matters and address the people.

PITTSBURG, August 12, 1852. The mass meeting was continued this morning, at Masonic Hall, which was again crowded. A large number of ladies and gentlemen of color were present, and from the prevailing mulatto, it would seem that amsigamation is extensively practised in this vicinity. The negroes geneof the proceedings of this Convention, and by the speech of brother Douglass, several well dressed sable sisters occupled the front benches this morning. The meeting was addressed by several individuals unknown to fame but great men in their own townships.

MORE MASS MEETINGS.

There was two mass meetings of the free soilers tonight—same as on previous evening. One at Masonic Hail, when there were loud cries for Douglas, who did not appear, but Mr. Watson Haynes did, who came out strong in favor of Pierce, because, as he said, he was

The meeting at the back of the American Hotel was arge and enthusiastic, and was addressed by Mr. Gid-Caseius M. Clay did not come to the convention, being very iil.

The democrats are rejoicing at the nomination of Hale, and they regard it as highly favorable to their cause.

MR. HALE'S LETTER OF DECLINATION. By the following letter from Senator Hale, it will be Presidency, in direct opposition to his expressed

wishes:— Dover, N. H., August 4, 1852.

My Dear Six—As I learn that you will probably attend the convention to be holden at Pittsburg, the 11th inst., I have determined to address a few lines to you, which, in one contingency, may possibly have some influence in giving observation to the action of that body. It would be an unworthy affectation in me to pretend to be ignorant of the fact that there has been expressed in the newspapers of the independent democracy, an opinion favorable to the presentation of my mane, by that convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be voted for by that portion of the people who are neither willing to be slaves themselves, nor the means of fastening the chains of slavery on others. I trust I may be pardoned, if I express the opinion that there hever has been a time, since the quastion whether the interests of freedom or slavery should predeminate in the national government has engaged the attention of the people of this country, when there was a more urgent demand—a more pressing necessity for efficient action, by the friends of freedom and independent democracy, than the present.

So far as the public can see or judge, the whilg and democratic parties, each and both, by the action of their organized representatives in convention assembled, have formally abundened and renounced every manly and generous sentiment which they ever possessed or po-

pentious sontiment which they ever possessed or proiosed, and have consented henceforth to strive only
in that comises which shall determine prosessed or proiosed, and have consented henceforth to strive only
in that comises which shall determine who is the swittest
in the content of the party to which they belonged.

This claim, so far from being recognized or considered by the Scuthern wing which had hitherto directed and controlled the policy cite party, we open systemed and
we avowed and put in the shape of formal resolutions by dimeratic State conventions in several Southern States, that any man who entertained opinions on the subject of preserving our territories fee from shavery, such as were known to have been expressed by a nearly unanimous outer of the respective legislatures of nearly, if not quite call the non-slaveholding states, should not receive a single southern vote. This cinim of the South was the more more involved that shape the content and prepared on the content and in the content of the content of

bases his claim to public favor on the graund that no act or record of his line has ever been found in opposition to her domands. While the gallant officer in nomination by the shigs for the same effice has dispisaged no lock of courage when cauld to oppose the trained, where he couldn't here to counting passes against an invalidation of the courty of the trained of the courty of the courage, which is necessary, to oppose a more dank would not far for the the liberties of his country, that the country dank the courage, which is necessary, to oppose a more dank would not far for the the liberties of his country that the country dank the country day of the country day of

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

The Selzures Made by the British Govern-

HALIFAY, August 2, 1852. The fishery question is causing some little excitemen this season has aroused the spirit of the people. In addition to the two seizures made in the Bay of Fundy. here yesterday, that the schooner Telegraph had tak another into Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The Telegraph is tender to H. M. steamer Devastation.

clegraph is tender to it. at. second.

The opinion is fast gaining ground here that reciprocity. fudge; and folks think that this year's experiment of filelently protecting the fisherles will do Nova Scotie more real good than half a dozon years of reciprocity. A telegraphic message from Yarmouth, announces the eizure, by Captain Crowell, who commanded one of the provincial vessels, of the American schooner Helen Maria of Gioucester, in Publico barbor, Varmouth

I herewith forward you an official return which has just been made, showing the number of vessels seized and condemned in the Admiralty Court at Haiifax, since 1839, for breach of the convention of 1818.

1830, for breach of the convention of 1020.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY AT HALIFAX.

A Return of the number of American Vessels seized for relation of the Contention made between the Government of Great Britain and the United States of America, in the year Great Britain and the United States of America, in the year

seizme and genicumation or restoration.

Name of Vessel. Date of Scizure.

The lists list June, 1838. 28th January 1839.

Substant 4th June, 1838. 28th January 1839.

Substant 4th June, 1839. 8th Juny, 1839.

Java May, 1839. 5th August, 1839.

Java May, 1839. 5th August, 1839.

Hagnicia. 25th May, 1839. 5th August, 1839.

Hagnicia. 25th May, 1839. 5th August, 1839.

Hagnicia. 25th May, 1839. 8th July, 1839.

Hagnicia. 25th May, 1839. 8th July, 1839.

Hagnicia. 25th May, 1839. 8th July, 1839.

Hydrally, 14th June, 1859. 8th July, 1839.

May Flower. June, 1839. 8th July, 1839.

May Flower. June, 1839. 8th July, 1839.

May Flower. June, 1839. 8th July, 1830.

Mary. 2d June, 1840. 10th July, 1840.

Alas. 11th Sept. 1840. 30th July, 1840.

Alas. 11th Sept. 1840. 8th December, 1846.

Director. 18th Sept. 1840. 8th December, 1846.

Froncer 6th May, 1841. 18th August, 1841.

Two Friends 20th May, 1841. Restored.

Mars. 20th Sept. 1841. 2th Nevember, 1841.

Eget. 20th Sept. 1841. 2th Nevember, 1841.

Hydre 18th October, 1841. 9th Nevember, 1841.

Warrior 18th October, 1841. 9th Nevember, 1841.

Warrior 18th October, 1841. 7th December, 1841.

Warrior 18th October, 1841. 8th Nevember, 1841.

Hydre 10th May, 1848. 5th September, 1848.

Hydre 10th May, 1849. 28th June, 1849.

Bower, Two Friends, and the Hope.

SUOTT TREMAIN, Regr.

Dated 30th July, 1852.

THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI—HONORS TO HER OFFI-CERS, ETC. BOSTON, August 12, 1852. By the steamer Admiral, we have St. John papers of yesterday. Commodore Perry, of the Missiscippi, lancod

at St John, on Monday, and was received by a guard of honor.
On Tuesday, he preceded to Frederickton, to have an interview with the Governor. A public dinner to the officers of the Mississippi, is talked of by the inhabitants of St. John.

THE WRATHER.—I electedy morning was any and airy, streets clean and the breezes refreshing. Approaching to neon the air became sultry, and the heat was very great during the day. The thermometer at the theat. Building ranged as follows:—At moon, 52°; at 3°P. M., 80½. The excessive heat was not so distressing to pedestrians, as it was not accompanied by the clouds of dust which we have had for some time past. At 19 o'clock, P. M., the night was cool, clear, and selted, with no indication of radu.

SENOUS APPRAY—A MAN SHOT.—A serious affray occasion.

At 19 o'clock P. M., the night was cool, clear, and settled, with no indication of rain.

Serious Affray—A Man Shor.—A serious affray occured at 12 o'clock room, yesterday, in the boarding house of Mrs. Anne Mahaff. No. 90 Pearl street. It appears that two sallors ommed B. Walteerie, a Dutchman and Frederick Straws, a native of Frusia, boarded there. They had been shipmand and good terms up to this morning when a difficulty arose between them, and Walteerie beat Straws. The latter then went away and in a short time returned, and suddenly discharged three shots from a six barreled revolver at Walteerie, wounding but desperately in the arm and right breast, the ball penetrating his lungs. If a was conveyed to the City Hospital by the officers of the was conveyed to the City Hospital by the officers of the fully besten by a man about his head and face, and that to-day he got quite deranged under Walteeries punishment.

Cour pr Solifit.—A man maned John Nugant died.